

FIRST-4-EXAM SIMULATOR

ACTIVITY 23: Read the text below and choose from the menus the suitable answer. The first alternative [**eager** - **fast** - **important** - **urgent**] is already done for you.

WOMEN IN HISTORY



Is the history of the world in need of correction?

Some historians, mostly women, argue that insufficient

has been paid to a very important group: women.

These historians history textbooks to be revised

so that they show accurately the role by women.

the history books, cavemen most of the food for their

families through hunting animals. But the shows that 80% of the diet of

prehistoric humans was vegetarian and it was collected by females. ,

women's efforts in fighting in wars or leading revolutions have been ignored. Textbooks

concentrate on men such as Hannibal or Che Guevara and neglect

women such as Théroigne de Méricourt, an opera singer who led the storming of the

Bastille in 1789, or Mariya Bochkareva, a Bolshevik who organised a well-trained and

successful troop of 2,000 fighting women during the Russian revolution in

1917. Women rulers are also forgotten. Between 962 and 1582 there were at least 16

women rulers in countries from Italy to Angola.

Women up half the human . If there is no to their

contribution to history in the textbooks, then the real story is not being told. However

many male historians that important female figures have been kept

the history books.

ACTIVITY 24: Read the text below and choose from the menus the suitable answer. The first alternative [**character** - **credit** - **fame** - **reputation**] is already done for you.

ENGLISH SPELLING

Why does English spelling have a **reputation** for being so difficult? English was first written down when Christian monks came to England in Anglo-Saxon

They used the 23 letters of Latin to write down the sounds of Anglo-Saxon as they heard it.



However, English has a range of basic sounds (over 40) than Latin.

The alphabet was too small, and so combinations of letters were needed to the different sounds. Inevitably, there were inconsistencies in the way that letters were combined.

With the Norman invasion of England, the English language was put risk.

English survived, but the spelling of many English words changed to follow French , and many French words were into the language. The result was more irregularity.

When the printing press was in the fifteenth century, many early printers of English texts spoke other first languages. They little effort to respect English spelling. Although one of the short-term of printing was to produce a number of variant spellings, in the long term it created fixed spellings. People became used to seeing words spelt in the same way. Rules were , and dictionaries were put together which printers and writers could to.

However, spoken English was not fixed and continued to change slowly - just as it still does now. Letters that were sounded in the Anglo-Saxon period, like the 'k' in 'knife', now became . Also, the pronunciation of vowels then had little in with how they sound now, but the way they are spelt hasn't changed.

No , then, that it is often difficult to see the link between sound and spelling.